



**SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE: (404) 331-3415**

**FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
JULY 5, 2001**

Media Contact: Michael Wald

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro4news.htm>
Fax on demand: (404) 331-3403. Request document 9465

HIGHLIGHTS OF GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2000

Workers in the Greenville metropolitan area averaged \$15.63 per hour during September 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.57 per hour and accounted for 41 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.12 per hour and represented 46 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$8.95 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 95 firms representing 207,900 workers in the Greenville metropolitan area, which includes Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties in South Carolina. Seventy-eight percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Greenville metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for over 25 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, industrial engineers averaged \$29.16 per hour; registered nurses, \$19.88; and general office clerks, \$10.62. Blue-collar occupations included industrial machinery repairers earning \$16.19 per hour, numerical control machine operators at \$14.81, and assemblers at \$9.07. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$10.42 per hour; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.24.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Greenville area averaged \$16.00 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.08. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$15.37 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$12.99. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$13.20 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$18.14.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC National Compensation Survey September 2000 (Bulletin 3105-68). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9465.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2000**

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.63	3.6	\$15.27	4.3	\$17.08	5.6
All excluding sales	15.57	3.2	15.17	3.9	17.08	5.6
White collar	20.57	5.5	20.80	7.7	20.07	4.9
White collar excluding sales	21.27	4.2	21.99	6.1	20.07	4.9
Professional specialty and technical	24.13	4.1	25.30	6.8	23.00	4.3
Professional specialty	26.46	4.1	28.42	7.6	24.93	3.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.28	7.6	33.34	7.7	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.16	7.1	29.16	7.1	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.77	7.6	25.23	15.2	19.75	1.9
Registered nurses	19.88	1.9	20.20	4.5	19.75	1.9
Teachers, college and university	32.27	7.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.33	2.6	—	—	26.80	2.2
Teachers, special education	25.94	1.7	—	—	25.94	1.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.47	9.7	—	—	—	—
Technical	16.10	7.2	18.34	7.0	11.41	8.1
Licensed practical nurses	12.79	3.1	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.03	9.6	32.33	11.6	26.28	8.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.15	11.5	34.98	14.4	27.48	7.9
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.34	19.0	42.43	19.1	—	—
Management related	22.85	8.3	23.72	8.0	—	—
Sales	16.51	26.0	16.51	26.0	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27.23	43.2	27.23	43.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.44	3.3	13.17	3.8	10.60	2.6
Secretaries	11.60	6.5	12.45	10.7	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.88	4.3	10.94	5.1	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.72	6.6	13.72	6.6	—	—
General office clerks	10.62	4.1	10.05	7.3	—	—
Blue collar	13.12	3.0	13.16	3.1	12.00	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.69	4.7	15.98	5.2	13.17	4.6
Industrial machinery repairers	16.19	5.3	16.19	5.3	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.21	9.0	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	18.39	7.6	18.28	7.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.29	4.1	12.29	4.1	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	14.81	5.5	14.81	5.5	—	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.02	6.0	10.02	6.0	—	—
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	10.07	10.7	10.07	10.7	—	—
Extruding and forming machine operators	14.31	8.1	14.31	8.1	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.22	5.7	13.22	5.7	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.40	16.0	14.40	16.0	—	—
Assemblers	9.07	7.0	9.07	7.0	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	11.07	7.7	11.07	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.85	6.8	14.03	6.9	—	—
Truck drivers	14.25	8.6	14.24	8.6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.82	9.4	10.88	9.6	—	—
Production helpers	10.37	13.6	10.37	13.6	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.34	12.1	8.34	12.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.82	13.6	12.82	13.6	—	—
Service	8.95	7.0	6.90	7.0	11.40	9.1
Protective service	12.65	13.8	—	—	13.39	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2000** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Food service	\$6.31	10.9	\$5.86	13.4	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	7.47	5.3	7.22	7.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.33	2.8	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.60	7.0	7.96	5.1	\$11.14	7.2
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.42	7.0	—	—	11.14	7.2
Cleaning and building service	7.48	5.0	7.41	6.3	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.24	6.5	7.07	8.6	—	—
Personal service	8.11	3.8	7.53	2.1	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2000**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.00	\$8.08	\$15.06	\$15.64	\$15.37	\$22.30
All excluding sales	15.88	8.23	15.06	15.59	15.57	15.64
White collar	20.94	10.77	—	20.62	20.12	33.40
White-collar excluding sales	21.33	17.28	—	21.33	21.27	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.16	—	—	24.13	24.13	—
Professional specialty	26.43	—	—	26.46	26.46	—
Technical	16.13	—	—	16.10	16.10	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.03	—	—	31.03	31.03	—
Sales	18.28	—	—	16.51	11.44	33.40
Administrative support, including clerical	12.51	—	—	12.45	12.44	—
Blue collar	13.23	8.25	15.37	12.99	12.99	15.64
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.69	—	—	15.65	15.52	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.30	—	—	12.24	12.33	—
Transportation and material moving	14.26	9.26	—	13.30	13.22	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.12	—	—	10.80	10.90	—
Service	9.58	6.17	—	8.95	8.95	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.5	9.7	7.2	3.7	3.4	20.8
All excluding sales	3.2	12.2	7.2	3.3	3.3	11.2
White collar	5.3	16.9	—	5.4	5.2	22.2
White-collar excluding sales	4.3	23.8	—	4.2	4.2	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	—	—	4.1	4.1	—
Professional specialty	4.1	—	—	4.1	4.1	—
Technical	7.4	—	—	7.2	7.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.6	—	—	9.6	9.6	—
Sales	27.7	—	—	26.0	19.7	22.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	—	—	3.3	3.3	—
Blue collar	3.0	13.7	9.1	3.2	3.2	11.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.7	—	—	4.7	4.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	—	—	4.2	4.1	—
Transportation and material moving	6.9	11.7	—	7.7	7.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.1	—	—	9.7	9.5	—
Service	7.8	11.6	—	7.0	7.0	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3. **Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$15.27	\$13.20	\$15.98	\$14.85	\$18.14
All excluding sales	15.17	12.30	16.12	15.14	17.85
White collar	20.80	17.86	22.02	19.53	26.57
White-collar excluding sales	21.99	16.61	24.08	22.61	26.07
Professional specialty and technical	25.30	—	25.62	23.16	27.47
Professional specialty	28.42	—	28.44	24.83	31.02
Technical	18.34	—	18.78	19.48	18.18
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.33	24.59	37.22	38.66	34.71
Sales	16.51	21.61	13.94	12.02	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.17	12.60	13.61	13.96	12.46
Blue collar	13.16	12.21	13.37	12.97	14.14
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.98	13.71	17.33	17.24	17.53
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.29	—	12.40	11.28	13.86
Transportation and material moving	14.03	12.80	14.63	14.86	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.88	9.37	11.40	11.34	11.61
Service	6.90	5.87	8.56	8.21	9.41
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.3	11.6	4.6	6.0	7.0
All excluding sales	3.9	8.8	4.3	5.7	6.7
White collar	7.7	14.3	8.9	12.7	6.8
White-collar excluding sales	6.1	10.3	5.4	7.6	7.3
Professional specialty and technical	6.8	—	6.8	7.8	8.8
Professional specialty	7.6	—	7.7	11.4	8.1
Technical	7.0	—	7.1	6.9	11.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.6	6.7	13.1	18.7	7.3
Sales	26.0	34.2	29.2	27.7	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.8	3.9	5.6	6.8	7.0
Blue collar	3.1	8.8	3.3	4.8	3.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.2	10.7	3.5	4.7	3.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	—	4.2	6.0	3.9
Transportation and material moving	6.9	20.4	5.3	5.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.6	15.3	11.1	14.0	5.5
Service	7.0	8.5	6.6	8.3	5.1

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.